

2RP: Responses to Recommendations & Voluntary Pledges

DOMINICA

Second Review Session 19

Review in the Working Group: 1 May 2014 Adoption in the Plenary: 19 September 2014

Dominica's responses to recommendations (as of 19.09.2014):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
79 recs accepted	No addendum	The 37 recs pending are	Accepted: 79
and 37 left pending		noted	Noted: 37
			Total: 116

Paragraph headers are as in the Report of the Working Group, but the nature of responses to recommendations may have subsequently been changed.

<u>List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/27/9:</u>

- 93. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below enjoy the support of Dominica. It was recommended that Dominica:
- A 93.1 Ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Trinidad and Tobago);
- A 93.2 Ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (France);
- A 93.3 Ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Portugal);
- A 93.4 Ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Sierra Leone);



- A 93.5 Become party to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Australia);
- A 93.6 Prioritize the need to become party to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Ghana);
- A 93.7 Plan to ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- A 93.8 Continue to give serious consideration to ratification of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Jamaica);
- A 93.9 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Kenya);
- A 93.10 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, as previously accepted (Denmark);
- A 93.11 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Montenegro);
- A 93.12 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (France);
- A 93.13 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Sierra Leone);
- A 93.14 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- A 93.15 Prioritize the need to become party to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ghana);
- A 93.16 Consider ratifying the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Kenya);
- A 93.17 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol (Spain);
- A 93.18 Ratify and implement the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, as well as its Optional Protocol (Benin);
- A 93.19 Consider the possibility of ratifying the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol (Ecuador);
- A 93.20 Step up its efforts and strengthen its measures to ensure gender equality by ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Netherlands);
- A 93.21 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Portugal);



- A 93.22 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France);
- A 93.23 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Portugal);
- A 93.24 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sierra Leone);
- A 93.25 Prioritize the need to become party to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Ghana):
- A 93.26 Accede to the International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia);
- A 93.27 Prioritize the need to become party to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, taking into account the fact that the Commonwealth of Dominica is party to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Ghana);
- A 93.28 Ratify International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No. 189 concerning decent work for domestic workers (Uruguay);
- A 93.29 Consider establishing a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Kenya);
- A 93.30 Consider the creation of a national human rights institution or Office of the Ombudsperson, in conformity with the Paris Principles (Nicaragua);
- A 93.31 Consider the possibility of establishing a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles that govern these mechanisms, while also asking for technical and financial assistance (Morocco);
- A 93.32 Accelerate the studies and internal procedures required for the establishment of a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles, in cooperation with OHCHR (Uruguay);
- A 93.33 Call upon OHCHR to provide technical assistance to Dominica for the establishment of a national human rights institution, which is an essential building block for the progress of human rights, as previously recommended by Maldives during the first cycle (Maldives);
- A 93.34 Continue strengthening the protection and promotion of human rights through its institutions, legislation and public policies (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- A 93.35 Promote human rights education and capacity-building (Armenia);
- A 93.36 Seek technical assistance in order to further advance the dissemination of human rights in the country (Sierra Leone);
- A 93.37 Continue making efforts to advance in meeting its commitments under the international instruments to which the State is a Party (Nicaragua);
- A 93.38 Strengthen cooperation with the treaty bodies by requesting the necessary technical assistance to this end (Algeria);



- A 93.39 Consider requesting technical assistance from the international community, including from OHCHR, in particular in terms of capacity-building, in order to allow it to overcome the challenges linked to delays in the submission of its reports to human rights mechanisms (Morocco);
- A 93.40 Collaborate with various United Nations human rights mechanisms and submit outstanding reports to treaty bodies (Paraguay);
- A 93.41 Building on its constructive engagement in this session, strengthen its efforts to bring its reporting obligations up to date as soon as possible (Jamaica);
- A 93.42 Undertake the necessary efforts to submit the corresponding periodic report to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, indicating specifically if the Penal Code of Dominica provides for the definition of any type of violence against women as a criminal offence (Uruguay);
- A 93.43 Request greater efforts by OHCHR to further assist capacity-constrained small States in the Caribbean, in such a manner as to address the challenges faced by Dominica in harmonizing and integrating its international obligations with national legislation, as well as the increased reporting obligations attendant upon those obligations (Barbados);
- A 93.44 Strengthen the efforts to fight against discrimination, guaranteeing the physical and mental integrity of the population (Ecuador);
- A 93.45 Continue its work towards the eradication of acts of racism and other forms of discrimination and intolerance (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- A 93.46 Continue supporting efforts to empower women and to promote and protect children's rights, including by providing adequate financial and human resources to implement policies and programmes afforded to them (Malaysia);
- A 93.47 Take further steps to protect the rights of persons with disabilities and the rights of women and children, including through strengthening support services (Australia);
- A 93.48 Implement education and awareness-raising programmes on gender equality in the framework of efforts to combat stereotypes conducive to domestic violence and discrimination against women (Mexico);
- A 93.49 Continue the efforts to protect the rights of persons affected by HIV/AIDS (Cuba);
- A 93.50 Consider the promotion and protection of the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia):
- A 93.51 Continue its efforts in eliminating violence against women and girls to provide a safe living environment for them (Singapore);
- A 93.52 Speed up the process of adoption of the National Strategic Plan on Gender-based Violence (Ethiopia);
- A 93.53 Ensure relevant agencies have sufficient resources and staff to enforce existing domestic violence laws (United States of America);
- A 93.54 Undertake an assessment of active policies for the protection of the rights of women and strengthen mechanisms for tackling gender-based violence, with particular emphasis on employment,



education and awareness-raising, as well as the system for compiling data on gender-based violence (Spain);

- A 93.55 Ensure compliance with its international obligations through the implementation of effective legislative and other measures to protect women and girls from domestic and sexual violence, including sexual harassment, by prohibiting sexual harassment, and establishing the administrative procedures by which sexual harassment complaints can be investigated and perpetrators held accountable (Canada);
- A 93.56 Take further measures to address domestic violence and physical child abuse, including by ensuring adequate reporting of child abuse (Portugal);
- A 93.57 Take effective measures to respond to child abuse by establishing a comprehensive child protection policy (Trinidad and Tobago);
- A 93.58 Adopt administrative and legislative measures to combat domestic violence and physical ill-treatment of children (Chile);
- A 93.59 Continue efforts to protect the rights of the child, by taking all necessary measures to combat violence against children and child labour (France);
- A 93.60 Adopt a comprehensive list of hazardous work prohibited to children and amend its laws to raise the minimum age for employment to at least 15 and to expressly prohibit the use, procuring or offering of a child for pornography (United States of America);
- A 93.61 Implement actions and immediate measures for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, in conformity with ILO Convention No. 182 (Uruguay);
- A 93.62 Take further measures to improve women's access to decision-making and management positions, and to positions with improved career prospects, in both the public and private sectors (State of Palestine);
- A 93.63 Continue its efforts by developing and supporting consultative mechanisms whereby children are able to communicate with government agencies (Thailand);
- A 93.64 Take the necessary steps to ensure equal access to employment and training opportunities to the Kalinago people and persons with disabilities (Trinidad and Tobago);
- A 93.65 Continue to prioritize poverty alleviation in its socio-economic development so that its people will better enjoy their right to life and their right to development (China);
- A 93.66 Continue strengthening social plans and programmes under implementation to combat poverty, exclusion and social inequality, with an emphasis on employment, food and health for the benefit of the population, with particular attention to those most vulnerable sectors, and for which it is extremely important to have the support, assistance and cooperation of the community of nations (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- A 93.67 Further strengthen measures to ensure equal access to health services for all, while giving special attention to the needs of children, women and elderly persons (Sri Lanka);
- A 93.68 Continue, in cooperation with the World Health Organization, to improve its national health care system and ensure access to quality health care for all (Singapore);



- A 93.69 Continue its efforts to promote and protect the full enjoyment of the right to education for all (Portugal);
- A 93.70 Strengthen measures to enhance access to education (Ethiopia);
- A 93.71 Intensify its efforts to promote and protect the full enjoyment of the right to education and take further steps to make access to education easier for all, including by allocating adequate resources and by reinforcing teacher training (State of Palestine);
- A 93.72 Continue its efforts to make access to education easier for all, including by allocating adequate resources for education for the people (Indonesia);
- A 93.73 Continue to focus on the overall improvement in the quality of education provided and make access to education easier for all (Malaysia);
- A 93.74 Provide an inclusive education for all children, in particular children with disabilities and migrant children (Thailand);
- A 93.75 Continue to strengthen the national cultural policy (Cuba);
- A 93.76 Promote cross-cutting measures to prevent discrimination against persons with disabilities in the education system, including measures that allow for a safe physical access to education centres and classrooms (Mexico);
- A 93.77 Strengthen the measures aimed at guaranteeing the full integration of persons with disabilities through an inclusive education plan (Argentina);
- A 93.78 Take steps to ensure the provision of inclusive education for all children with disabilities, including specialized centres for assessment and support, as needed (Canada);
- A 93.79 Adopt active measures to enable better integration of the Kalinago population and to close the relative gap they confront (Spain).
- 94. The following recommendations will be examined by Dominica, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the twenty-seventh session of the Human Rights Council in September 2014:
- N 94.1 Undertake measures for the prompt signature and ratification of the core international instruments for the protection and promotion of human rights, as well as for the submission of outstanding reports (Mexico);
- N 94.2 Continue the process of signing and ratifying international human rights instruments (Chile);
- N 94.3 Consider ratifying the main international human rights instruments not yet ratified (Paraguay);
- N 94.4 Consider the ratification of major international human rights instruments (Algeria);
- N 94.5 Ratify the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Portugal);
- N 94.6 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Uruguay);



- N 94.7 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Montenegro);
- N 94.8 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Australia);
- N 94.9 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);
- N 94.10 Create a national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- N 94.11 Establish a national institution for the promotion and protection of human rights in line with the Paris Principles (France);
- N 94.12 Redouble its efforts in establishing a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Indonesia);
- N 94.13 Step up the implementation of measures to reduce discrimination based on gender and sexual orientation, including awareness activities (Chile);
- N 94.14 Take the necessary measures to reduce prejudices and discrimination based on the sexual orientation of the person (Argentina);
- N 94.15 Intensify its efforts to reduce discrimination based on gender and sexual orientation (Portugal);
- N 94.16 Make every effort to reduce discrimination based on sexual orientation and consider abolishing all legislation which entails constraints to the realization of the rights of the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender population, including laws which criminalize sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex (Brazil);
- N 94.17 Decriminalize homosexuality and combat discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity (France);
- N 94.18 Decriminalize consensual adult same-sex activity by amending article 14 and repealing article 16 of the Sexual Offences Act (Ireland);
- N 94.19 Repeal all provisions that criminalize same sex relations, including in particular article 16 of the Sexual Offences Act (Germany);
- N 94.20 Repeal all provisions that discriminate against persons on the grounds of their sexual orientation or gender identity, including those in the Sexual Offences Act (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- N 94.21 Repeal provisions in national law that criminalize same sex relations, including in the Sexual Offences Act, and take steps to ensure the rights of these persons are protected (Australia);
- N 94.22 Modify existing sections of the Criminal Code that apply to buggery and indecency so that same-sex sexual activity between consenting adults is not criminalized, and adopt legislation that prohibits discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (United States of America);



- N 94.23 Establish anti-discrimination laws and regulations ensuring that lesbian, gay, bisexual and transder persons and other vulnerable groups enjoy equal treatment (Netherlands);
- N 94.24 Reinforce its anti-discriminatory legal framework in order to provide for a strengthened protection of the rights of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community (Italy);
- N 94.25 Maintain the de facto moratorium on the death penalty and consider abolishing the death penalty all together (Slovenia);
- N 94.26 Establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Sierra Leone);
- N 94.27 Take all necessary measures to establish a formal moratorium on executions, with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Brazil);
- N 94.28 Consider adopting a de jure moratorium on the death penalty soon, with a view to abolishing the death penalty (ltaly);
- N 94.29 Abolish the death penalty and accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Costa Rica);
- N 94.30 Abolish the death penalty in law and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (France);
- N 94.31 Take appropriate legislative and administrative measures to combat domestic violence and physical ill-treatment against children, including the prohibition of the practice of corporal punishment (Costa Rica);
- N 94.32 Continue its efforts to promote the rights of the child and work towards the elimination of the use of corporal punishment in school (Maldives);
- N 94.33 Align the definition of children in all juridical instances and ensure that no life sentence is applied to any child under the age of 18 years (Mexico);
- N 94.34 Prohibit sentences of corporal punishment for children and life imprisonment of children under the age of 14, under all systems of justice and without exception, to ensure full compliance with international standards (Germany);
- N 94.35 Adopt a law that guarantees freedom of information (Spain);
- N 94.36 Decriminalize defamation (Spain);
- N 94.37 Decriminalize defamation and place it under the Civil Code in accordance with international standards (Ireland).

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